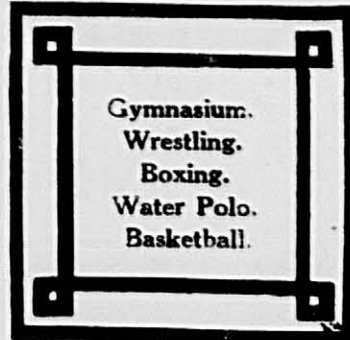




Football.
Track.
Rugger.
Soccer.
Tennis.

College Athletics



Gymnasium.
Wrestling.
Boxing.
Water Polo.
Basketball.

MCGILL WILL PLAY IN THE CITY LEAGUE

They Were Admitted at Meeting Held Last Night

INTERCOLLEGIATE WILL SANCTION ENTRANCE

Games Will Be Monday—Practices Wednesday and Friday

McGill's application to be admitted to the City Hockey League was favorably received by that body at a meeting held at Kestel's last evening. The only thing now necessary for McGill to become a member of the organization is the permission of the Intercollegiate Union. As the City League has been recognized at the recent meeting of the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association, no opposition from the Intercollegiate Union is likely. The games will be played on Monday nights, and the additional practice thus obtained should be a great aid to the preparations for the Intercollegiate games. Practice hours will be arranged for Wednesday and Friday afternoons from 5 to 6, and another hour will be arranged which will change each week. The arena is hoping to have ice to-day, and if this does the hour to-morrow will be available. An early start will give McGill a great chance to make a creditable showing in her games.

THE NEW SYSTEMS AT TUFTS COLLEGE

Records of Athletic Events Will Be More Complete

A movement has been started at Tufts College by the Junior society, the Ivy, to start a new system of recording athletic victories and to erect a new trophy case in order to provide more room for the records of the athletic victories that the Brown and Blue teams are getting and will get for some years to come. At present there is a room in Goddard gymnasium appropriated to the erection of the records and the emblems of victory in tennis, baseball, football and track with the rivals of the Tufts teams.

The plan is to elaborate on the present system, rather than to organize one entirely new. The present trophy room will be the home of the new records and emblems. A large new case will be installed in a few days as a gift of the Junior honorary organization. In it will be artistically arranged the baseball won in important games by the Tufts teams, painted in the colors of the defeated college nine. The score and date of the contest will be lettered on the surface of the ball. Likewise in tennis and football. Pictures of the Varsity teams during the past few years will be framed and hung on the walls, places being left for pictures of those of years to come. The tablets on which the college records in track events are to be brought up to date and new ones added.

In addition a complete history of the athletic records of all Tufts teams and players will be compiled and placed in the trophy room for public perusal. The whole plan has received the sanction and co-operation of Dean E. G. Wren of the school of liberal arts and Dean G. C. Anthony of the engineering school, who are on the athletic advisory board.

BRICKLEY SCORED 287 POINTS FOR HARVARD

Charles Brickley, Harvard's football captain, has scored a total of 287 points during his college career. Brickley scored 30 touchdowns for 174 points, eight goals from touchdowns for eight points, and 45 goals from the field for 105 points. Brickley kicked five field goals against Yale in 1913.

STUDENT LIFE IN THE 20TH CENTURY.

Time: Present.
Scene: Dormitory room. Usual pile of soiled clothes in corner, the coupons and other college paraphernalia.
Dramatis Personae: First and Second Students.
Curtain rises, revealing First Student hard at work. He stops work and reaches for a pack of cigarettes on table before him. Takes one and lights it. Enter Second Student, and seeing First with cigarette, decides it is time to smoke.
Second Student—Hello, Mac! What's up?
First Student—Nothing. I'm dying for a smoke.
First Student hesitates a second and then tosses pack over his shoulder into fire-place, where no fire is burning.
First Student—Sorry, Lady. That'll do. The pack (indicates fire place).
Second Student (turning disappointedly)—Well, so long—got a date up the line with a fellow. (Goes out, leaving the door open).
First Student gets up, shuts door and recovers cigarette. He counts them. "Yep, all there." Sits down and continues studying—Pennsylvania Punch Bowl.

The Mistress—I'm surprised that you want to leave, Mary. I consider you're a very good student. As you know, I do some of the work myself. Mary—Yes, but you don't do it to my satisfaction.—Sketch.

Gentleman (in theatre, who for the fourth time has worried himself out from the middle of the row)—Lady, I am sorry to disturb you so often. Lady—That's all right, sir. My husband owns the saloon next door.—Columbia Jester.

ACTION PICTURES.

The football pictures of the Varsity-McGill game in Toronto have been received, and those who ordered them may receive their copies in the Daily office any time after 4 p.m.

R.V.C. Basketball Finished To-day

Sophomores Were Triumphant 26 to 14

The last match of R. V. C. basketball was played yesterday, when the Juniors and Sophomores met. The game was not particularly fast, although there were some good plays. The Sophomores came out triumphant with a score of 26-14.

In the first half both teams showed up fairly well. The Sophomore centre did good work, and received strong support from the wings. The baskets on both teams put in some particularly fine shots. There was a disgraceful number of fouls, especially on the Junior team. Toward the end, the Juniors stiffened up a bit, and at one time the score was 12 all.

In the second half the Sophomores obtained the lead from the start, and quickly piled up the score. There were some rather wild shots, and fouling was again a fault of both teams. By winning this game the Sophomores obtain third place in the series, the first and second positions being held by the Juniors and Freshies respectively.

The line-up was as follows:—
Juniors.
Baskets—M. Currie, M. Cameron.
Wings—E. Henry, R. Shearing.
Centre—G. McDonald.
Guards—A. Douglas, P. Burrell.
Sophomores.
Baskets—J. Klein, F. Kilgour.
Wings—E. Price, H. Kelly.
Centre—W. Wyatt.
Guards—M. Newnam, D. Hicks.
Spare—M. Spier.

PHILADELPHIA WANTS STADIUM

Business interests at Philadelphia have taken hold of the project looking toward the erection of a mammoth stadium in Philadelphia wherein can be staged big national and international gatherings. Steps have been taken to carry the plans before city councils for financial support and to enlist the entire city in the movement.

At a meeting of prominent business men Thursday there was discussed a plan to build a stadium in Fairmount Park to seat from 75,000 to 100,000, to accommodate such events as football games, big baseball games, Olympic games, middle Atlantic A. A. U. games, historical pageants, singers' concerts and the tournament of the National Guard, July Fourth pageants and games, international polo, police and firemen's carnivals and a host of similar events.

Captain O'Brien of Columbia's hockey team has made his first reduction in the squad, retaining thirty-two men. This is an unusually large number of candidates to survive a cut, and shows the popularity of the sport at Columbia. The squad practices daily indoors on the hand ball courts, and two evenings a week at St. Nicholas rink. Capt. Torrey Webb has given out the following list of the men retained: S. Bartow, G. P. Butler, E. H. Cleary, A. B. Hennis, E. R. Dolbear, E. S. Hallock, E. R. Doyle, I. Firth, C. P. Gaynor, W. S. Johnson, M. N. Kennedy, R. Knapard, D. L. Meyer, J. S. Langhorne, H. B. Pearce, R. Reynolds, B. Siegel, W. H. Todd, A. P. Von Bernath, W. Wadleton, S. Wainright, M. R. Walter, T. H. Webb, S. H. Nielson, W. J. Reed, K. Herkert, H. M. Miller, J. Fairfield, C. Cornwall, J. D. Denziger, E. E. Murphy and C. R. Page.

Rival Goalkeepers



LORNE MONTGOMERY

"Monty" will again be in a McGill uniform when the team first takes to the ice

POLO SEASON CAME TO END LAST FRIDAY

McGill May Feel Satisfied With Showing of Season

M.A.A.A. WAS STUMBLING BLOCK

Intercollegiate Meet Will Be Next Event on Slate

With last Friday's games with the Montreal Swimming Club's teams, the McGill water poloists brought the season of 1914 to a close. While they were unsuccessful in winning the championship of the Canadian Aquatic Association, which went to the M.A.A.A., the McGill representatives have every reason to feel satisfied with the showing made during the season just closed. Of the six scheduled matches played by the senior team, three resulted in wins for McGill, while the others were recorded as defeats. M.A.A.A. proved the stumbling block for McGill during the season. With the exceptionally strong team which the Winged Wheelers gathered together, the Red and White found themselves unable to defeat the champions, and lost both their scheduled games to them by large scores. McGill broke even with the Montreal Swimming Club in the games with that organization, turning the first match by the score of 4-1, and dropping the second by 6-4. With the Nationals the Red and White were more successful, and found little difficulty in winning both games. Nationals had the weakest team in the league and finished in the cellar position.

The swimmers will now turn their attention to preparation for the Intercollegiate swimming meet, which this season takes place at Toronto. Great interest is being taken at Varsity in this meet, and the Red and White representatives are said to be confident of winning the title this season. The meet will be held towards the close of January. With only one member of McGill's team present from college, their successful performance of the 1914 season, Draper is the only man of that body which will not be available. George Hodgson, Lee Smith, Pennington, Rosebush, Peterson and Kerry will all be in line for the swimming team.

FOOTBALL PICTURES.

Proofs of the pictures of the first and second football games which were recently taken at Rite's studio have arrived and are at the office of Mr. Melville, at the McGill Union.

All those who are interested are requested to call and see them.

WHY NOT HERE?

The concert of the Combined Musical Clubs that was announced to be given last night at Media will take place to-night in the Armory. The regular programme, consisting of twelve selections, will be given. A dance will follow the last number.

SCALING INFLUENCES STUMPAGE

Amount Paid Depends on Log-Rule Used.

There are over forty different log-rules now in use in the United States and Canada, showing a variation of over fifty per cent. in the amount of lumber they ascribe to a log of any given size. This great disparity is due to the fact that the majority of these log-rules are the result of an evolved from the rough and ready experience of the early lumbermen who were always careful to allow a liberal, though arbitrary, percentage for waste in sawing. Originally inaccurate, they are becoming increasingly so with the introduction of band saws and more modern milling methods, and attempts, as yet unsuccessful, have been made to substitute these old rules by a standard rule having mathematical accuracy. Probably the best rule yet formulated is the "International Log Rule," prepared by Dr. J. F. Clark, when Chief Forester for Ontario, which he verified by extensive tests at the mill.

It is interesting to compare this International Rule with those in most common use in Canada. A sixteen-foot log twelve inches in diameter contains, according to the International Rule, 105 feet, board measure, of lumber; according to the Scribner Rule, used in the Prairie Provinces, 75 feet board measure, and according to the Doyle Rule, in most common use in Eastern Canada, only 61 feet, board measure, of lumber. The disparity is even greater in smaller logs and it is small logs which make up the greater part of the cut in Canada to-day. Thus, so far as stumpage dues are concerned, it stands to say that very often the lumberman pays for only half the merchantable lumber the average log really contains. The significant fact that when the British Columbia Government recently decided to increase the royalty paid on timber cut in the interior of the province, it accomplished that purpose merely by stipulating that the British Columbia Log Rule should henceforth be used in that region instead of the Doyle Rule, thus increasing by 45 per cent the amount of estimated lumber in the logs cut.

It is possible that in other parts of Canada the bonus paid by the lumbermen in addition to stumpage dues makes up for this loss in scaling. But other things being equal, lumbermen operating under a lenient rule have an unfair advantage over those whose logs are more closely scaled and the only final remedy would seem to be the adoption of a general rule such as the International, or, better still, the substitution of cubic measurement of logs, a practice which has long been in operation in Europe where high lumber prices make accuracy not only desirable but necessary.

HOCKEY MEETING.

A meeting of all hockey representatives will be held in the Union to-morrow afternoon at 5.15 in order to draw up a schedule for the campus rink and arrange for house first conform to. All classes are asked to elect their representatives before that date.

Athletic Association Will Meet To-day

Constitution of Minor Clubs Will Be Discussed

Considerable important business is slated for the meeting of the Athletic Association to be held this afternoon. Included in the business to be passed upon will be the granting of a number of applications which have been received from students who wish to play with outside teams during the Christmas holidays. To obtain permission to do this, students must first receive the sanction of the Athletic Association, followed by a written sanction from the Athletics Committee of Corporation. As this is a new ruling which went into force for the first time last spring, it is desired to give it as much publicity as possible. There is really no objection to McGill men playing with outside clubs if they first conform to the regulations. The constitution of a number of the minor clubs will also form part of the discussion at this afternoon's meeting.

QUEEN'S BEGINNING TO THINK OF COACH

Football followers at Queen's are beginning to realize that without the services of a competent professional coach, who would devote his whole attention to the instruction of the teams, the color cannot hope to make a showing for the Intercollegiate championship. There is a strong feeling among students at the Limestone City institution that the engagement of a professional football coach would do much to improve the game there. At a meeting of the Queen's Ascendancy Society, held last week, a committee was appointed to start an agitation for the procuring of a paid coach. This committee will probably have the support of a large share of the student body in its agitation. The sum of \$200 was also voted by the society to the fund for the relief of the Belgians.

HARVARD MAY BE ON CORNELL LIST

Cornell's football schedule for next season, it is expected, will be the same as last year, but there has been discussion during the season just closed, found practical expression Thursday when nineteen of the twenty-five Varsity players who met to elect a new captain voted against the retention of G. H. Brooke as the coach for the 1915 season. The vote was a secret one and was taken after E. D. Harris of Philadelphia, had been elected captain for next year. The action of the players created considerable excitement in football circles.

Brooke has had complete charge of the team for two years and his contract with the athletic association has another year to run. When he was informed of the action of the players Brooke intimated that he would not resign his position and that he expected to make a better showing next year.

Twenty-three candidates have been retained for further trials for the Princeton hockey squad, as a result of the Thanksgiving practices at the St. Nicholas rink in New York. Over fifty men reported for the two workouts and much interest was shown. F. H. Winans '14, goal on last year's championship team, assisted C. N. Peacock '10, head coach for the present season. The first cut was based on the showing of the candidates in the preliminary practices, and any men who were not retained, and who wish to try again, may report for the third practice on Thursday.

Satisfactory practices. The Thanksgiving practices were satisfactory and the new men showed remarkably well. Two teams were picked and a short scrimmage was held in order to test the individual ability of each candidate. The team should prove well-balanced as there are no particular stars.

The following Varsity candidates have been retained: Defense: 1915, Campbell, Garrison, Haskell; 1917, Chaplin, Hilliard, J. S. Humphrey; Goals: 1916, Jackson, Kenyon, Moore; 1917, Colin, Fawcett, 1915, Brower, Cooper, Cowan, Crawford; 1916, Hoyt; 1917, Clarkson, Comey Hills, W. Humphrey, McAdoo, Schoen, Scully, S. Montin.

Rival Goalkeepers



"SHORTY" MANN.

Will again be an attendant at McGill practices during the coming season

HOCKEY DOPE IN CANADA AND STATES

Varsity Have Started Practice Already

OTTAWA TO TOUR STATES

Harvard Are Holding Gymnasium Practices for Hockey Squad

The Varsity team started practice at the Toronto Arena yesterday. Several new men put in an appearance at the practice. Those who will probably help to fill in the gaps left vacant through the withdrawal of a number of last year's players. Regular house will be allotted on Thursday.

Preparations are under way at Ottawa University for the annual trip of the hockey team through the States. Games will be played at Cleveland, Boston and New York. The team will be picked from the following: Behan, Nagle, Madden, Heney, Quaine, Dornan, Sullivan, Cully, Shields, Lally, McNally and Brown.

The governing body to control amateur hockey in Canada which was formed in Ottawa last week, should do a lot of good putting the game on a good basis, which hitherto it has lacked. Perhaps one of the most important items which the meeting passed upon was the definite settlement of those teams which will be eligible to play for the Allan Cup. All challenges for the trophy will hereafter be settled in an orderly fashion, and this will remove a situation which has caused the trustees of the cup enormous trouble.

The Harvard hockey candidates are daily taking preliminary work at the Hemenway gymnasium. This form of practice will continue until December 12, when it is expected that the Boston team will be opened. The team will then practice regularly three or four times a week under the direction of Coach Winsor. When it becomes cold enough, says the Harvard Crimson, rinks will be constructed in the Stadium and on the Charles River.

PENN. PLAYERS NOT SATISFIED

Disatisfaction with the coaching of the University of Pennsylvania football team, about which there has been discussion during the season just closed, found practical expression Thursday when nineteen of the twenty-five Varsity players who met to elect a new captain voted against the retention of G. H. Brooke as the coach for the 1915 season. The vote was a secret one and was taken after E. D. Harris of Philadelphia, had been elected captain for next year. The action of the players created considerable excitement in football circles.

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"THE GREAT MATRIMONIAL PLAY."
"THE APPEAL"
By C. M. BRUNE, LL.D., de l'Université
Laval
EVES, & SAT. MAT., 25c to \$1.50
WED. MAT., 25c to \$1.00.

NEXT WEEK—SEAT SALE THURSDAY
Funniest Woman in the World
MARIE DRESSLER
IN HER GREATEST "A MIX UP"
COMEDY SUCCESS
EVES, 25c to \$2.00. Wed. Mat. 25c. to \$1.00 SAT. MAT., 25c to \$1.50.

HIGH CLASS VAUDEVILLE
OPHEUM
7:30 PM To Day 8:10 PM
Tom Lewis & Co.
Joe Lasky
Presents
Berrie and Hart
Maurice Golden
Krenka Bros
Belle Baker
SUNDAY—Feature Vaudeville and Motion Picture Concert.

GAYETY Burlesque
Afternoon, 15c to 25c
Evening, 15c to 75c
GEO. STONE and ETTA PILLARD
WITH THE SOCIAL MAIDS
Ladies' Ten Cent Matinees a Feature.

NEW SHOW, MON. WED. FRID. SUN
IMPERIAL
1000 SEATS AT 10 CENTS
TO-DAY ONLY.
Henry Van Ness Presents
MACLYN ARBUCKLE in
The County Chairman
In Five Acts
HOLMES & BUCHANAN
MISS UNDERWOOD — MR. DUGUID
WEDNESDAY & THURSDAY
The Win(k)some Widow

Extra! Extra!
Annette Kellerman, whose exquisite figure has been described as the perfect presentment of the famous Venus de Milo, and whose natorial experience has earned for her the title of the world's most famous woman swimmer and diver, will be seen at
The Strand Corner St. Catherine and Mansfield Streets
TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW
In a marvellous series of Motion Pictures, from a record run at the Globe Theatre, New York.
These are the pictures which turned people from the doors of His Majesty's at every performance of their two weeks' stay at that theatre.
WILLIE ECKSTEIN, Pianist. SIG. FRANCESCO MANETTA, Tenor.

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The Shoe with Style as well as Quality--The "Winsor"--\$5.50 and Up
"Winsor" is really the name of the last—a last that's worn by more smart Montreal dressers than any one else. Eyelets are lined—ramp is long and slim—too is the stylish, receding type, and heel low and broad. There's a "Winsor" for every occasion in life—better enquire, why not?
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They make really useful, acceptable gifts, and are so reasonable. Ouyx Hosiery, 30c and 75c pair, and House Slippers, \$2 to \$4.

THE MILITARY HAPPENINGS AT OLD MCGILL

PREMIER REVIEWED MCGILL REGT. AND MONTREAL'S OVERSEAS FORCE

Sir Robert Laird Borden, Hon. T. J. Doherty, Hon. T. Chase Casgrain, Mr. H. B. Ames, M.P., Among Distinguished Visitors

748 TOTAL TURN OUT OF BATTALION

23rd and 24th Battalions and Army Medical Corps Together with McGill Regiment Make Good Showing

Yesterday afternoon the McGill C.O.T.C. had the honor of being reviewed by the Prime Minister of Canada, the Right Honorable Sir Robert Laird Borden. The troops on review were the Montreal section of the Second Canadian Expeditionary Force, and the McGill Contingent C.O.T.C., being called for 1.15, all lectures stopped at 12 o'clock. The time thus given allowed all to have their lunch and to get into their uniforms before parade.

The regiment fell in on Burnside Place, between McGill College Avenue and Stanley Street. The total number on parade was 748, a large number, considering the short notice which was given.

When all the companies were formed up and the rifles obtained, the band started off, led by the band. The route led up University Street to Milton, along Milton to Park Avenue. Park Avenue was followed until the parade ground was reached. The regiment took up its position at the south end of the field in a column of eight companies, facing west. The McGill men were the first on the field, and were all in position before the other troops arrived.

During the march from Burnside Place to Fleet's Field the band played most of the time, and the improvement in the marching, due to its presence, was very noticeable. Besides, the McGill band, there were the bands of the 5th Royal Highlanders and the Victoria Rifles.

At two-thirty the Prime Minister and a number of distinguished visitors arrived in limousines. Colonel Wilson, O.C., 14th Divisional Area, immediately called the parade to attention, and the general salute was given; the band playing during the salute. After the salute the men were brought to the slope and the Premier, accompanied by Col. Wilson, Col. Labelle, Col. Fares, Hon. C. J. Doherty, Minister of Jus-

PROFESSOR ON U. S. ATTITUDE TO WAR

"No matter who wins in the present war, it is almost certain at some not far distant date the United States will be confronted with the alternative of either abandoning the Monroe Doctrine or fighting to maintain it," was the statement of Professor George B. McClellan, Princeton Professor of Public Affairs, in a speech before the Policy Club. "We have made of it a great national principle, a question of national honor," the speaker continued, "so that if we abandon it we must concede that we are not strong enough to maintain it—that we are only second class power at the mercy of the earth. If we fight for it in our present condition of unpreparedness there can be but one outcome. The hostile armies and navies that will remain in the hands of victorious Germany of our country, which are side triumphs, will be more than sufficient to account for us."

AMERICA'S DANGER.

In substantiation of these statements Professor McClellan went on to show real and immediate to America is the danger of war. Under any circumstances we must believe that universal peace will follow a state of war. "The victors will continue to make a trail for a world power, and Germany and Japan believe that their natural growth must take them beyond the seas." If Germany wins she will not be satisfied with colonies in Africa. She will establish coaling stations, spheres of influence, and colonies in South America; she will violate the Monroe Doctrine, practically, if possible by force, and if necessary by a triumphant and victorious Germany would have little to fear from our resistance.

If the Allies win, on the other hand, Japan will be no less a menace. Japan needs territory. "Across the Pacific a way is open; in Mexico colonies await to be seized." The coveted Philippines and Hawaii lie close.

In case of war with Japan we need expect no aid from England. She has shown little regard for our interests and rights in the past, and is likely to make sacrifices in our behalf in the future. On the contrary, if Japan can manoeuvre us into the position of aggression, the Anglo-Japanese treaty would force England into the war as Japan's ally. Russia, also, is closely bound with Japan by a secret treaty, and like her, longs for our humiliation.

AMERICA'S UNPREPAREDNESS. If then the likelihood of war is menacing us, are we prepared to meet it in no respect. There are no men available for the country's defence, less than one army corps. To our coast defences, whose adequate manning requires 50,000 men, there are detailed 17,000. The country is abnormally short of rifle, cannon and ammunition.

And yet, despite our danger and our unpreparedness to meet it, "we have deluded ourselves into a sense of false national security. Our wealth and luxury have become so great that we are unwilling to make any sacrifice even for our own salvation. We ridicule those who point out our national dangers. We trust the voice crying in the wilderness as a public nuisance. We can only survive if we are prepared, and we must pay for it."

Professor McClellan prefaced his appeal for national military preparedness by urging whole-hearted support of President Wilson's wise and patriotic policy of strict neutrality. We are bound neither by treaty nor duty to otherwise. Thus we can best serve our interests, and best prepare ourselves through our good offices as mediator to serve civilization.

COLLEGE MILITARY SERVICE.

The following is an editorial in "The Princetonian" in the article by one of the Princeton professors, published in another column:

"One result of Professor McClellan's address Tuesday night has been the development of an undergraduate belief that the American college should give its students some military training. This idea is reflected in the communication printed in this morning's 'Princetonian' and it deserves to receive serious consideration from the University authorities."

There is no denying the accuracy of most of ex-Major McClellan's facts in regard to the United States' inefficiency of preparation for war. Americans, however, have lived in security for so long that they now cherish fondly an ingenious conviction that they will never be attacked. They have always realized their unpreparedness, but have calmly accepted that fact, with the unfeeling confidence that some kindly Providence would keep them out of trouble.

"To apply Prof. McClellan's warning directly to Princeton, we can see the organization of some kind of student military training here. Such a plan would not indicate, necessarily, that the college had turned jingo overnight and decided to pay tribute to a swerving militarist. It would have its physical and mental advantages, in the way of training, and need not interfere with either curriculum work or undergraduate activities. If the idea is taken up, it ought not to be a merely temporary movement, the result of the present war flurry. So long as human nature is cast in the mould of selfishness, there will be wars; and a moderate method of preparation for the emergency of warfare is not military, it is merely common sense. The other policy—of truthful faith in the coming of the millennium—is inviting destruction."

"The 'Princetonian' invites an open discussion of this question, in the effort to secure undergraduate opinion."

The doors are wide and of simple paneling. The entrance doors are provided with hospitable thumb latches. Bedrooms, studies and baths, all are finished in the white that is so characteristic of the old-time New England homes.

With high walls, paneled in weathered oak and surrounded by great leather upholstered settles, the common room in the first of the Smith halls resembles the lounge of a man's club. The broad tables covered with magazines and papers, the deep arm chairs, and carefully shaded electric lights invite one to ease and relaxation. And at one end a huge fireplace taking three-foot logs casts the glow of its blaze through the room these days.

So have the architects skillfully retained in these new halls the atmosphere of the Harvard College that men have known and loved for so many years. So have they introduced attractively new ideas of housing students, and to mark the beginning of a "friendlier" college. And if the expectations of President Lowell are realized, the new halls are to hasten the day when new men will find themselves quickly "at home" and happy. They provide the facilities for earlier friendships. And the entering classes hereafter are looked to to form a unit such as have never been possible since the days when their numbers passed the 500 mark.

MUSKETRY CLASS.

Musketry Class for men from "A" and "B" Companies will be held at the C.O.T.C. Armoury Tuesday, December 8th, at 5.15 p.m. For the men in "B" and "D" Companies the class will be Thursday, the 10th, at 5.15 p.m.

THE ROLL OF HONOR

A great English newspaper, the Morning Post, made the publication of the first great casualty list, which showed a loss for Sir John French's army of more than 5,000 men, the occasion of a noble and high-spirited article, "The Roll of Honor," which is here reproduced in part.

To-day (said the Morning Post) we publish the first casualty list, and the list which we have called the roll of honor, the list of our soldiers who have died in defence of their country. And we desire to use the occasion which some may think meanly, but we regard as glorious. Fighting may mean the more soldiers in the cause for which these men have died. There are many other evils, bearing fruits only of suffering and misery. They point to the rare handwork of God destroyed in a moment, and to the labors of man brought to naught. Such critics of war dwell exclusively upon the loss to the individual, his personal sufferings, the extinction in this life of the divine spark, and the agony of the deprivation of those other individuals who depend upon the extinguished life. We agree that there is much to be said for this view of war; but we hold, nevertheless, that the evils which are the swift calamities of war, are the shameful peace, by which, for the sake of material comfort and security, a nation sold its honor and betrayed its friends, would be a calamity far worse than the war itself.

It is a peace which is the more gratifying to the passions of cruelty, but such a peace would nourish evils more injurious to the soul of a nation—sloth, the desire for comfort, selfishness, cowardice, greed. These vices are worse for a nation than the evils of war. As to death, it may be an evil, but it is an evil which comes to all soon or late. And we cannot think that death in the field of battle is a greater ill than death in the home, or the death in the process of disease. For in war the mind is so set upon victory and the heart so full of the ardor of conflict that the very pang of dissolution loses its terrors. In the heat and fury of battle the sense of death is little regarded. What in peace is dreaded above all things, in war is rather sought and courted. For in the height of such a crisis men feel that their lives are nothing and that victory is everything.

Perhaps, after all, this view of death is not a fallacy. What matters is the life of the race, in the life of the race lies the immortality of the individual. The soldier who dies in the field of battle, and in death takes of his life, the soul of England is the soul of the sum of Englishmen living and dead. The slain in battle still live in the soul and character of the people. These great spiritual trials and exaltations which we call wars and battles mould and shape the mind and character of future generations of Englishmen. Individuals die, but the nation survives. The nation itself would become a thing diseased and corrupt. Therefore war is not altogether an evil; it cleanses and purifies; it invigorates the national sentiment and intensifies the national life. In this war every Englishman must feel a keener sense of the national spirit, a new feeling of friendliness and brotherhood towards the rest of his nation.

It is a communion of the national spirit which draws us all together and makes us feel that we are not individuals merely, but parts of a great whole, whose destiny and interests are of infinitely higher importance than our own.

These feelings are felt by all, and therefore we are sanguine enough to think that our roll of dead will be our best aid to recruiting.

WAR'S AWAKENING. No more shall Commerce be all in all, and Peace Pipe on her pastoral hillocks a languid note. And watch her harvests ripen, her herds increase, Nor the cannon-bullet rust on a slothful spear. And the cobweb woven across the cannon's throat. Still shake its threaded tears in the wind no more.

And I stood on a giant deck and mixed my breath With a loyal people shouting a battle cry. Till I saw the dreary phantom arise and fly Far into the North, and battle and seas of death.

Let it go or stay, so I wake to the higher aim Of a land that has lost for a little her lust of gold, And love of peace that was full of wrongs and shames. Horrible, hateful, monstrous, not to be told: Tho' many a light shall darken, and many shall weep Ere those that are crushed in the clash of jarring claims, Yet God's just wrath shall be wreaked on a giant liar.

We have proved we have hearts in a cause, we are noble still; It is better to fight for the good than to rail at the ill; I have felt with my native land, I am proud to be with my kind. I embrace the purpose of God, and the doom assigned.

—Tennyson.

RE-SEATING BILLS. Lady (excitedly rushing up to department store floor walker):—"Where shall I take Willie; he just tore his trousers and—" Floorwalker (directing):—"Receipted Bills; middle window; cashier's desk." —Pennsylvania Punch Bowl.

A GOOD STUNT. Dr. Robert N. Wilson lectured on "Arteriosclerosis and Atheroma" in the amphitheatre of the Philadelphia General Hospital recently. This was the fourth of Dr. Wilson's series of weekly anatomical and physiological demonstrations adapted to the needs of practitioners.

Physicians and students of medicine are cordially invited. At the close of the clinic a number of questions that may suggest themselves to the audience during the lecture. —The Pennsylvania.

Mistress:—"Why have you put two hot-water bottles in my bed, Bridge?" Bridget:—"Sure, anny way of them was leaking, and I didn't know which, so I put both in to make sure." —Punch.

WAR HISTORY IN SCHOOLS

As the present war, in which Britain is engaged, is undoubtedly one of the most momentous in the history of civilization, it is of grave importance that its causes and the interests at stake, as well as the relations thereto of the different nations directly or indirectly concerned, should be fully appreciated by the Dominion of Canada.

The Minister of Education for Ontario, accordingly, directs that the above topics shall form part of the course of study in History in every school of the province as far as they can be intelligently taken up in the different grades. In furtherance of this direction, he now intimates to all candidates concerned that at the coming Departmental examinations the papers in the courses in English, Canadian and European History will contain one or more questions dealing with the above topics, and he directs that an adequate knowledge of the topics in question shall be required as one of the tests of promotion from grade to grade.

With the same end in view, the Minister strongly recommends that generally disposed citizens, as well as School Boards, shall offer, under suitable conditions, prizes for essays on one or more of the phases of the present struggle. It cannot be too widely known, nor can it be too deeply felt, that while each of the overseas Dominions is mistress in her own house, her welfare is bound up with that of the British Islands and that she owes loyal and filial service to the Mother of Nations.

WAR NOTES

During last week His Gracious Britannic Majesty King George went to France and visited the trenches. Not since the time of King George II. has an English monarch gone to the front before. The moral effect among the soldiers has been excellent, and with President Poincaré, King Albert, King Peter and the Tsar Nicholas all with their troops, there is justification for the view that a great forward movement is imminent. The vital blow sustained by Germany in the battle at Lodz and subsequently has given the Russians the upper hand in Poland. In the western area the Germans appear to have exhausted themselves. The method of rushing troops as required from the east to the west, or vice-versa, is not one that appeals to the commanders of the allies as a desirable one, and they propose to stop it. Attacks in force may therefore be looked for on both fronts before very long.

Such a concerted movement on the part of the allies may do much to shorten the campaign. There is no doubt that the German people are being kept in the dark about the progress of military affairs. What they don't know does them a great deal of harm. But an active offensive against Germany on both frontiers would quickly bring home to the German people the real difficulties of the situation. Hitherto the French commander has pursued the policy of allowing the Germans to wear themselves out in a fight another day. This is good policy, and Admiral Von Spee has probably read all about the great British captains and admirals all. The German fleet broken up into its constituents.

WHITE FORCE OPERATION ORDERS FOR MANOEUVERS TO-MORROW NIGHT

White Force Will Be Attacking Force in Night Work on Wednesday

"A" AND "B" PARADE AT HIGH SCHOOL

Parade Called for 8 p.m.—Enemy to be Dislodged by 10.15 p.m.

Operation order No. 1, Montreal, December 8th, 1914, by officer commanding the "White Force," C. and D. Companies, McGill University Battalion, C.O.T.C.

Definite information has been received that the enemy's force, consisting of the "Red Force," A. and B. Companies, McGill University Battalion, C.O.T.C., will take up a strong position near the Park slide on Mount Royal facing approximately to the west, on December 9th, 1914. The enemy's right flank will extend to the cross roads east of the Park Ranger's house, and his left flank to the roadway entering the park from Cote des Neiges road and Cedar Avenue.

Object of Attack. The enemy must be attacked and dislodged from his position by 10.15 p.m. Wednesday, December 9th, 1914.

The White Force will parade in the gymnasium at the old High School building, Metcalfe Street, at 8 p.m. Wednesday, December 9th. Further orders will then be issued giving full particulars with regard to the route of march, protection on the march, point of attack, and the position and duties of each unit of the attacking force.

PERCEVAL MOLSON, Captain and Officer Commanding "White Force."

without a certainty of being able to accomplish what is intended. All this is an interesting aspect in the light of the Cobb interview with Lord Kitchener. The interview has been repudiated. It has doubtless served its purpose. Anyone who supposes that Lord Kitchener was seduced into an interview for the benefit of the Saturday Evening Post does not know Lord Kitchener. Lord Kitchener is conducting the greatest war in history. He was not interviewed without some object. He stated in the interview that the war would take three years. At least three years. Not less than three years. Three years or more. How he emphasized it, the reader has probably noted. How comforting it would be to the Germans the reader may not have noted. The interview was granted over a month ago. The Germans, we may be sure, had it the next day. It may be remembered that Lord Kitchener stated in parliament last week that the war might be concluded earlier than had at first been anticipated. Interviews may, after all, be regarded in certain circumstances as munitions of war. But it must not be forgotten that this interview has been repudiated.

People who are watching for sensations are keeping their eyes on the South Atlantic, where it is surmised the German fleet is waiting to engage the united British and Japanese fleets. This may be so, but also it may not. The German sailors are wise in their generation, and it is doubtful if they will risk an engagement with superior forces if there is any chance left for them to get away or to disperse. He who fights and runs away may live to fight another day. This is good policy, and Admiral Von Spee has probably read all about the great British captains and admirals all. The German fleet broken up into its constituents.

GREAT BRITAIN'S ARMY

The news that the British Parliament has given sanction to the adding of another million men to the British army means that Britain will have something like four million men under arms when her present arrangements are complete, or an army over four times the size of the regular army Germany has been maintaining. This is how the British military forces are disposed:

Regular army.....	250,000
Army reserve and special reserve.....	200,000
Territorial force.....	500,000
The new army.....	500,000
The extra million.....	1,000,000
Royal navy and reserves.....	200,000
Total.....	3,900,000

These, be it remembered, do not take into account the overseas forces. All the forces numbered above are drawn or to be drawn from the male population of the British Isles. This male population numbers 21,946,000, but of these only about five millions are between the ages of 15 and 35, and this makes no deduction for the physically unfit. When the whole force now planned is raised, therefore, Great Britain will have something like four out of every five of her young men.

RT. HON. SIR R. L. BORDEN, K.C.M.G. P.C. M.P.



Canada's Prime Minister who reviewed the C.O.T.C. yesterday and addressed the McGill Canadian Club

"Harvard"

Near the new Lars Anderson bridge that spans the Charles on the way from Harvard University to the Stadium, there stands a group of buildings that have attracted the attention of many a football spectator returning from the Harvard of other years. They are the new Freshman dormitories; that much has become known to the newspaper reader. Something of the innovation they have brought into the college is known, too—the separation of the Freshmen from the rest of the student body in order that better class unity might be secured. But few of the public have had opportunity as yet to visit the new structures and observe their characteristics, so novel to all who have known the Harvard of other years.

Most interesting of this group are the Smith Halls, three dormitories that blend into a great quadrangle. In architectural detail they agree harmoniously with the college buildings erected years ago. Colonial in style and coloring, of "Georgian" line, and "Harvard" brick, they present from without no striking innovation.

But in general arrangement, they reflect architecturally a new idea in administration in the university. The English plan of small groups of students supplied with individual dormitory groups, common and dining rooms is being tried out. And the Smith Halls, lying four square about their own "yard," present to the eye this idea more than any of the other group.

England divides her universities into colleges, and thereby brings her students closer together. The United States blends its colleges, technical and graduate schools into single universities, and thereby separates her students. Such appears to be the paradox of the administration of great educational institutions.

In the one case a comparatively small group of young men are led to close friendship through propinquity and common routine. They dwell together, eat together and study together. The group is not too large for interest and affection to assimilate, nor yet too small to limit mental growth. And close without the walls are other college groups offering the wider if more superficial acquaintance of a university attendance.

The democratic idea which is being emphasized in the new dormitories is carried out faithfully even in the furnishings. The rooms differ very little in advantages. Rather is it the outlook from the windows and the positions on the various floors that have been the basis for the scale of prices.

Every student has the same substantial iron bed. Every student has as good a mattress as his fellow. And the desks, chairs, fireplaces are all much the same in one room as in another. But as a whole, the Freshman class of 1915 are provided with conveniences that few of the thousands of students preceding them had given them. The picturesque disadvantages of the older halls are not in evidence. The student here does not know the doubtful pleasure of descending three flights of stairs into a poorly lit cellar at intervals during the day and night to fill his coal scuttle. Nor need he dash up a flight or two to the shower baths every time he would fill his water pitcher for the maternal ablutions. Steam heat and individual baths with "continuous hot water" are the rule here. And even the characteristic "student" lamp, so reminiscent to the majority of Harvard grads of midnight vigils and frequent fillings of malodorous oil, has been replaced by the electric light.

Throughout the rooms of the Smith Halls, the colonial style of architectural decoration is manifest. The windows are broad, and furnished with comfortable, built-in window seats.

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